Vol. 13. THE 634.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, October 13, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Prothonotary's Office of the County of Allegheny, is removed to the north east wing of the *New Court House*, opposite the market place.

JAMES BRISON, Prothonotary.

Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1798.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber about four miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday last, a Bay HORSE, with a small star and snip, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, is a natural trotter, and branded on the near shoulder with the letters S. R. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to *Nathaniel Plummer* in St. Clair township, or to *Andrew M Farlane* in Mifflin township, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences.

HUGH M FARLANE.

Pittsburgh, October 4, 1798.

WANTED,

WOOD Ashes, for which one shilling per bushel will be given, and also a generous price for Pot Ash, at the *GLASS WORKS* opposite Pittsburgh

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

William Christy,

HAS just received a great variety of *New Goods*, suitable to the approaching season, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or the usual credit.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1798.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Officers and Privates belonging to the 4th Regiment of Allegheny county Militia, to attend the *GENERAL REVIEW* at the house of *James Patterson*, their former place of meeting, on THURSDAY the 18th of October, inst. at 10 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped as the law directs.

WILLIAM LOUGHEAD, Colonel.

October 2, 1798.

Came to the plantation of *the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a black COW with a white belly, and two slits in the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

JAMES BRAWDY,

October 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A few Tons of good

BAR IRON,

at a reduced price, by

WILLIAM CORMLY.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1798.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale on the 22d instant, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, adjoining lands of James Perry, ——Thompson, and others —also, thirty five acres, more or less, situate in said township, adjoining lands of Moses Devore, Andrew Pearce, Moses Quick, and Widow Ketchum. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Craighead, at the suits of Robert Mosby and Samuel Kyle for the use of Martha Beazel, and to be sold by me

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

October 4, 1798.

WAS left with John Johnston, clerk to the subscriber, in the year 1794, a *Pinchbeck Watch*, in pledge. The owner is hereby informed, that unless he redeems said Watch in one month from this date, it will be sold.

ISAAC GREGG.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1798.

THE Members who compose the *WEST-MORELAND TROOP OF HORSE*, are requested to meet in Greensburgh, on on Monday the 29th instant, with their arms and accoutrements in good order.

BENJAMIN LODGE, Captain.

October 3, 1798.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Moor did assign a bond of Seventy Five Pounds to Matthew Hartford against Neil M'Kee, and said Elizabeth not having any legal right to assign the said bond, as the money arising therefrom is the right of her children, and as the bond is understood to be in the hands of an attorney for recovery, these are to request the attorney in whose hand the bond is, not to prosecute for the money until an investigation is made, and said Neil M'Kee is discharged not to pay said bond to any person but the subscriber.

JAMES MOOR.

September 24, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1798.

WANTED.

A LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age as an Apprentice to the Printing Business—Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette June 8, 1798

Seventy Dollars Reward.

WAS *stolen from the subscriber living at Stoner's mill, on Antietum, three miles from Nicholson's Gap, in Franklin county, and ten miles from Hagerstown, on Wednesday night the 5th of September, a dapple grey HORSE, 10 or 11 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter, branded with the link of a trace, I believe, on the near buttock, and has a lump on one of his pastern joints, resembling a ring bone, and was hurt a little with a coulter on his wether lock. He was taken by one* Christian Sharp, *a man about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a long smooth face, down look when spoken to, is very apt to change his name, he is middling well dressed, long hair, but sometimes wears it loose, and had a large cockade in his hat. The above reward will be given for the Thief and Horse, or Twenty Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges if brought home.*

JOHN STONER.

September 10, 1798.

Pleasant Situation

ON THE

MONONGAHELA

A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, situate in Elizabeth Township Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinson's mill—The greatest part thereof is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the first quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing spring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh, or to the Subscriber adjoining the premises.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given.

French Language.

N. C. VISINIER, respectfully returns his thanks to the persons who have employed him in the capacity of a French Teacher, since he has been in this place; he flatters himself, that if continued to be encouraged, his exertion and assiduity will deserve their patronage.

Some persons have very reasonably objected, that the price of the tuition prevented them from having their family taught in that language. If encouraged, with the number of eight or ten scholars besides those he has, he will have it in his power to reduce the price from Ten Dollars to Six for such as will attend at his lodging, and Eight for those he may attend at their own. He will devote the morning for the tuition in the town, and the evening in his lodging.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first November next

A TWO Story Brick House, with a good Kitchen, Cellar and Garden, in the Public Square of the Borough of Pittsburgh. The house is calculated for either a store or a private family. Enquire of the Printer, or of JOHN WHELEN.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of November next, those who neglect this notice need not expect the least indulgence, but to be dealt with as the law directs.

NATHAN PATTERSON.

Allegheny County, Sept. 24, 1798.

N. B. He still continues to keep a neat assortment of Merchandize, which he will sell on the lowest terms.

LOST,

ON Sunday the 9th inst. on the great road between William Tucker's and Racoon Meeting House, or at said Meeting House, two Notes, wrapt in a piece of paper, the one for twenty pounds due the 17th of May next, the other for six pounds twelve shillings and some pence, due on demand. Whoever finds said notes and delivers them to the subscriber shall have Four Dollars Reward.

WILLIAM TUCKER, jun.

Allegheny county, Fayette township, Sept. 14, 1798.

Take Notice.

THIS is to forwarn all persons from trusting Rosanna Baptist, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN BAPTIST.

September 26, 1798.

A CHARGE

DELIVERED TO THE

Grand Jury of Berks County,

At Reading, on the 6th August last, by

HIS HONOUR JUDGE RUSH.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

I Congratulate you on the dissolution of the political ties that have been the means of connecting us for several years with the French nation. Thank heaven, the gordian knot is at last cut, and we are separated, I trust, for ever. Upon the 17th day of July, Congress, by a law solemnly disannulling our treaties with that country, and declared them to be no longer binding upon the United States,

It would take up too much time, and is foreign to my present purpose, to go into a FULL detail of the numerous reasons that have LONG required, and now fully justify this proceedure on the part of our government. From the date of our treaties with France in the year 1778, no event occurred between the two nations worthy of notice, till the commencement of the war in Europe. The interval between these two periods was highly beneficial to the French, by throwing into their hands the profits of an extensive and lucrative commerce with this country.

Whatever might have been the views of America, no doubt can be entertained that France, in negociating the treaties, was actuated by animosity, and a desire to reduce the commerce and humble the power of a rival nation. The peace of 1783 which gave us complete and acknowledged possession of national independence, at the same time gratified the ambition, and extended the commercial views of France.

As long as the palpable interest of that country was promoted by the operation of the treaty, so long an apparent cordiality subsisted; but no sooner were the flames of war kindled between the two great rival powers in Europe than it became evident, the sole object on the part of France, was to drag us into the contest; and failing of success, she has ever since used all the means in her power, to deprive us of the commercial advantages contemplated by the treaty, in the relative situation of the three nations, which had actually taken place.

Hence our connection with France will be found, during the war between her and Great Britain, to be a history of altercation and complaint on BOTH sides, and of aggression and plunder on the part of France.

Notwithstanding an express stipulation in the treaty, that the goods of an enemy shall be free from capture on board an American bottom, they have in a lawless manner made prize of property on board our vessels, though protected by the express terms of the treaty, to the great injury of our citizens and interruption of our trade.

We cannot, however, gentlemen, be surprised at this proceeding on the part of the French government, when we call to mind the infamous position they have openly maintained "that nations have a right to break treaties whenever they become inconvenient."* It is indeed a melancholy truth, that nations in their intercourse with each other, are too little restrained by the most sacred engagements; yet it is worthy of remark, notwithstanding their frequent infraction of treaties, they evince an anxiety to satisfy the world of the propriety of their conduct, by a publication of the reasons and motives that induce the violation, and in THEIR opinion authorise it.

This decent mode in use among nations, when they have recourse to the violation of treaties, while it manifests the sense they entertain of their binding force, is a silent and honorable tribute to the cause of truth and moral obligation. It exhibits evidence of a SOUNDNESS of principle at least, though the practice may not rise so high or be correspondent to it. The French are, I believe, the first nation upon earth that have publicly renounced the obligatory force of treaties, and assumed the profligate position, they may be broken whenever the circumstances of either party may require it. It is one thing to TRANSGRESS the laws of truth and virtue, and another to maintain the LAWFULNESS of the action. The very Algerines and savages would blush at the thought.

Nor has the law of nation been treated with more respect by these ferocious innovators.—Our government has been insulted with a charge of perfidious neutrality, because we did not forcibly resist the English in their searches after French property on board American bottoms. No position can be more fully established by the law of nations, than that the property of an enemy on board a neutral bottom may be seized and confiscated.—Though this principle be as incontrovertible as the existence of the sun in the firmanent, yet it has met with opposition from French casuistry; and the most approved and enlightened writers on the subject have been impudently styled MUSTY and ANTIQUATED authorities, because they have not sanctioned their unwarrantable usurpations.

The first efforts of the French government were designed to involve us in a war with Britain. For several years this was the polar star of their conduct towards us; and the scheme has been pursued, sometimes through all the windings of duplicity and falsehood, and at other times with open and undisguised violence. Hence their agents have insolently dared to arm vessels in the ports of the United States to cruise against their enemy. Military commissions have been issued under the authority of the French government, and distributed among our citizens; and an attempt actually made to raise an armed force in our country for the avowed purpose of forcing us to depart from our neutrality, and involving us in a war with Great Britain.

Having in vain endeavored to drag us into the vortex of the European war, they have since systematically pursued a plan for the extirpation of our commerce. Hence it was, that four years after the commencement of the war, they suddenly and without notice, while the sea was covered with American vessels, seized them for want of certain papers never contemplated by the treaty, and condemned both vessel and cargo. Hence too they proceeded to pass laws for the confisca-

* *See memorial of Le Brun addressed to the British minister.*

tion of our veſſels, in caſe goods, or merchandize of the growth of the Britiſh poſſeſſions are found on board them. In the ſituation of the United States it is not conceivable that our commerce could receive a more fatal blow.

After having thus in a manner annihilated our trade, the final ſcheme for our deſtruction has at length been fully unfolded to view.—We have been injured, we have been inſulted, we have been robbed of millions; and on application for redreſs through the medium of our envoys, have been told (inſtead of doing us juſtice, we muſt ſubmit to pay whatever ſums of money their ambition may prompt them to demand, to which our envoys objecting, they were coolly told to look at Venice and other countries they had ſubdued, and take warning by them. With reſpect to the JUSTICE of their meaſures, they diſcovered all the impudence and candour that highwaymen often practice. They admitted they were about to ROB us, and urged the ſame plea in their DEFENCE—their EXTREME WANT of money, and their power to EXTORT it.

Thus the maſk is completely taken off, and the bold experiment is to be tried of reducing us to the ſtate of conquered provinces—for to this ſtate we ſhall certainly be reduced, and be ſo conſidered by all the world, if we ſubmit to pay the ſums required, or even a farthing.

Theſe and other obſervations of a ſimilar nature, we may preſume, occurred to the legiſlature of the United States, and may be ſuppoſed to have induced them to reſcind our treaties with the French nation.

But whatever motives of a POLITICAL nature Congreſs may have had, a few only of which have been briefly ſtated, there are various OTHER conſiderations, that cannot fail to render the event highly intereſting to every virtuous patriot, to every friend of religion and morality.

The nation that NOW menaces us with conqueſt and deſtruction, always equally ambitious, reſtleſs, and intriguing, has been enabled by overthrowing her monarchy, nearly to realize the romantic projects of Lewis the fourteenth. The change in the form and appearance of her government, has not produced the ſlighteſt alteration in the ESSENTIAL character of the people. On the contrary, it has given new ſpring and energy to all thoſe qualities, by which they have ever been NATIONALLY diſtinguiſhed. Their endleſs intrigue, perfidy, and thirſt of power, which under the monarchy could only find vent through the KING as the legal organ & head of the government, have been diſplayed to the world with tenfold accumulated force and miſchiefs, by their tumultuary and popular aſſemblies.

Whatever doubts may have been once conceived of the deſigns of the French reformers, we apprehend SUBSEQUENT events have authoriſed us to aſſert, they NEVER intended to reſtore freedom to France, but that the ſole object was to aggrandize their own country at the expence of the liberty and independence of their neighbours. In the execution of this vaſt enterprize, it was an indiſpenſible part of the plan to corrupt and enſlave their own country; thereby to encreaſe the means, and to facilitate the ſcheme of reducing and deſolating the reſt of the world.

The revolution in France originated with the philoſophers and politicians, and in the accompliſhment of the grand work, they went hand in hand. It is a well known fact, that THAT kingdom, previous to the diſorders which now diſtract it, ſwarmed with ATHEISTS, who dignified themſelves with the name of philoſophers—with the ſame propriety and juſtice, as if a gang of robbers ſhould aſſume the character and call themſelves "the friends of peace and order." However, ſince they have gone by the name of FRENCH philoſophers, for the ſake of diſtinction, we ſhall admit the title. Theſe men, who had been educated in the atheiſtical ſchool, that had been publicly taught for half a century in Europe, by Voltaire, D'Alambert, and the Great Frederick of Pruſſia; combining their influence with the politicians, happily, or rather unhappily united irreligion and ambition in the attainment of the ſame object. The noxious race of infidels, by extinguiſhing all ſenſe of moral evil and a future ſtate of exiſtence, prepared the nation for the diabolical purpoſes, to which the politicians intended to apply it. Not that the politicians had the leaſt regard to religion,—ONLY they were not actuated by the SAME zeal and malice AGAINST it, that inflamed the atheiſtical junto. It was equally the wiſh of BOTH to ſee the moſt licentious principles infuſed into the nation; and ſo far theſe two parties perfectly agreed, and NEVER thwarted each other in their revolutionary movements.

Infidelity having got poſſeſſion of the power of the ſtate, every nerve was exerted to eſ- from the mind all ideas of religion and m- The doctrine of the immortality of future ſtate of rewards and pur- ments, ſo eſſential to the preſervation of order in ſociety, and to the prevention of crimes, was publicly ridiculed, and the people taught to believe "that death is an everlaſting ſleep." In contempt of the doctrines of revealed religion, they ordered the words "Temple of Reaſon" to be inſcribed on the churches.—Atheiſtical and licentious homilies were ſubſtituted in the churches, inſtead of the old ſervice; and a ludicrous imitation of the Greek Mythology exhibited under the title of "the Religion of Reaſon." Nay, they have gone ſo far as to dreſs up a common ſtrumpet with the moſt fantaſtic decorations, whom they blaſphemouſly ſtyled "the Goddeſs of Reaſon" and carried to church on the ſhoulders of ſome Jacobins ſelected for the purpoſe, eſcorted by the national guards and the conſtituted authorities. When they got to the church, the ſtrumpet was placed on the altar erected for the purpoſe, and harangued the people, who in return profeſſed the deepeſt adoration, and ſung the Carmagnole, and other ſongs, by way of worſhipping her. This horrid ſcene, almoſt too horrid even to relate, was concluded by burning the prayer book, confeſſionals, and every thing appropriated to the uſe of public worſhip, numbers of the people in the mean time dancing round the flames, with all the appearance of frantic and infernal mirth.

Surely, gentlemen, if any thing can ſtrike the mind with horror, it muſt be to behold the REPRESENTATIVES of a nation in the act of denying the exiſtence of the God of Heaven, and with every circumſtance of DELIBERATION withdrawing their allegiance, from the Lord of Nature and Parent of the Univerſe.

This ſcheme, though deep laid, and accompanied as it was with muſic and every ſpecies of parade and pageantry that had a tendency to make an impreſſion on the minds of the illiterate claſs of mankind, muſt have done vaſt miſchief; was, in all probability of but LITTLE avail, when compared with the infinitely pernicious conſequences of aboliſhing the Chriſtian Sabbath, and ſubverting the inſtitution of marriage.

Totally to eradicate all regard to a future ſtate, is perhaps not within the power of man, where the mind has received an early tincture in favor of it. But the obſervance of the Sabbath, and the law of marriage, as they are inſtitutions of a poſitive nature, may be much eaſier baniſhed from ſociety; eſpecially when we reflect, that ſome of the ſtrongeſt propenſities of our fallen nautre countenance and favor the deſign.

The inſtitution of the Sabbath is unqueſtionably of divine authority, and bears the moſt evident marks of its high origin. It ſhould never be forgotten, that MAN was made for immortality, and the period of human life is that STATE of probation. on which depends his happineſs or miſery beyond the grave.—Deſtined to LIVE FOR EVER, it ſeriouſly behoves him to ſet apart ſome portion of his time to ponder his ways—to look backward, and forward—and to prepare for that unchanging ſcene to which he is rapidly haſtening. Our infinitely wiſe Creator "knew what was in man"—he knew the tendency which the inceſſant cares and buſineſs of life would have to baniſh all thoughts of himſelf and a FUTURE STATE, and therefore to prevent THIS, and at the ſame time, to keep alive a ſenſe of their exiſtence and reality, has enjoined us to appropriate a certain part of our time for the ſole duties of piety and devotion. "Religion" ſays the celebrated Dr. Johnſon "the rewards of which are diſtant, and which is only animated by faith and hope, will glide by degrees out of the mind, unleſs it be invigorated and reimpreſſed by external ordinances, by ſtated calls to worſhip, and the ſalutary influence of example."* The Chriſtian religion, in the opinion of ſome wiſe and good men, will ſtand or fall, as this day is obſerved or neglected; of which it muſt be acknowledged, it ſeems to be the main pillar or palladium. To the inſtitution of public worſhip, and the knowledge and impreſſions diffuſed by means thereof, we are indebted for that good ſeed, which produces continually ſuch abundant crops of peace, order and virtue in ſociety.

If theſe obſervations are well founded, and we believe they cannot be controverted; what havoc and inconceivable deſtruction on the morals of a nation, muſt be the reſult of aboliſhing the Sabbath! It was certainly the moſt effectual means ever deviſed to inculcate the notion, that death is an everlaſting ſleep, and conſequently to remove all reſtraint from vice. Even Julian the apoſtate and PHILOSOPHER—the cool and inſidious Julian, with all his rancour and malice, was but a type of the Briſſots, the Dantos, and the Condorcetts of France.—How happy would he have been, to have lived HEIR day—to have ſeen the FRUITS of THEIR labours—the churches ſhut up—a ſtrumpet worſhipped—Sunday aboliſhed—Chriſtianity overthrown—GOD diſhonored.

Vain and impious mortals! "He that ſitteth in Heaven ſhall laugh, the Lord ſhall have them in deriſion. He ſhall break them with a rod of iron, he ſhall daſh them in pieces like a potter's veſſel." Ceaſe ye vipers—ye moral vipers ceaſe; you are biting a file. The very gates of HELL ſhall not prevail to exterminate our holy religion. The ſame Almighty power, that at firſt ſet bounds to the ocean, ſhall in due time arreſt thy greatneſs—thy wickedneſs—and thy madneſs, and ſay unto thee—"Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and HERE ſhall thy proud waves be ſtayed." The religion which ye perſecute, ſhall triumph over all your machinations, and flouriſh ſtrong and fair, when you are dead and forgotten;—or if your names be ſtill remembered, it ſhall be only to proclaim, like that of JULIAN, the Impotence of human malice againſt the cauſe of Chriſtianity.

Gentlemen; the French reformers ſaw and perfectly underſtood the work they were engaged in. Nobody ever ſuſpected they were deficient in enterprize, knowledge, or abilities. They perfectly knew, as well as I know, that religion and marriage are the two great pillars on which the civilized world ſtands, and could not poſſibly be IGNORANT of the conſequences of removing them. Nevertheleſs placing themſelves between theſe two pillars, and ſeizing one in either arm, they exerted the ſtrength of Sampſon and pulled them both down together; burying under the ruins every principle of moral and political Happineſs. I preſume you are not uninformed that the French have ſubverted the inſtitution of marriage, by permitting divorces at the will and pleaſure of either party, in direct oppoſition to the expreſs command of the Goſpel, and to every principle of ſocial order and public good. "The Chriſtian Religion" ſays the able and enlightened Mr. Burke "by confining marriage to THE PAIRS, and by rendering the relation INDISSOLUBLE, has by theſe TWO things, done more towards the peace, happineſs, ſettlement and civilization of the world, than by any other part of that whole ſcheme of divine wiſdom." ‡ The attack on marriage, was indeed a maſter ſtroke of policy. The rulers of France uſed it like a ſword with two edges—it introduced at once unbounded licenticuſneſs into the nation, and at the ſame time by detaching men from houſe, home and family, filled the army with ſoldiers; and thus indirectly contributed to their foreign conqueſts more than any other cauſe. In this mode, military licentiouſneſs and national profligacy, were made to act alternately as cauſe and effect, and mutually to aid each other in producing that maſs of depravity, which by its exploſion has ſhook not only France, but every moral and political ſyſtem in Europe to the centre.

Let it not be ſuppoſed theſe cauſes have lain dormant and inactive. Not more certain is it, that a corrupt fountain will ſend forth corrupt ſtreams, than that immoral principles will produce immoral actions. And to theſe cauſes it muſt be aſcribed, that at this moment from the moſt AUTHENTIC and RECENT accounts, France exhibits ſcenes of MORE brutal ſenſuality, profligacy, and debauchery, than even Sodom and Gomorrah of antient days. It ſeems almoſt impoſſible, that any perſon of a candid and liberal mind, who impartially examines the tranſactions of the French reformers, can ſeriouſly bring himſelf to believe, they EVER had in view the Happineſs of Mankind. As ſoon might we believe that a man who is employed in ſcattering firebrands, arrows and death around him, was actuated by regard to his fellow creatures. The French reformers had too much ſagacity not to foreſee the CONSEQUENCES of their meaſures and too little virtue to feel the leaſt concern for the event.

What would you ſay Gentlemen, if the government of your OWN country—the Preſident and two Houſes of Congreſs, were to act as the rulers in France have done, and to paſs ſimilar laws? I need not aſk the queſtion. You would execrate THEM as the vileſt monſters that ever diſgraced human nature in the ſhape of rulers, and ſpurn at their wickedneſs. You have nothing to do, but to feel and apply the SENTIMENT to the French rulers, and all will be right.

I am deeply ſenſible Gentlemen, that ſome ſerious and well diſpoſed perſons among us, have viewed the affairs of France with too little horror if not with approbation; from an opinion, they are ſo many LINKS in the great chain of ſcripture prophecy. We ſhould remember, that ſecret things belong to the Lord. In the mean time, we are commanded, not only to ABSTAIN from evil; but never to DO EVIL, that good may come of it. I need hardly add, that the man who APPROVES of evil, is not much better, than he who COMMITS it. It is clearly your duty and mine, and that of every rational being, ſteadily to ſet our faces, and on proper occaſions to raiſe our voices, againſt every ſpecies of enormity; leaving it to the God of Heaven to accompliſh his purpoſes in his own way and time.

We have too long, at leaſt many among us, rejoiced at French ſucceſſes. Their victories over humanity, their overturning eſtabliſhments, that diffuſed peace and happineſs to millions, their carrying fire and ſword through unoffending countries—nay, their murders and maſſacres have been celebrated in our country. A more ſhocking ſpectacle can ſcarcely be exhibited, than crowds of people aſſembled to manifeſt their joy at the triumphs of lawleſs power and ambition, over nations that have done us no injury, nor had given any juſt cauſe of war to their cruel invaders. A mind untinctured with ſuperſtition, may be permitted to expreſs its fears, leſt ſuch conduct may ere long draw down upon us, the righteous retribution of Heaven.

Our country has been too long allied to France. It was the connection of unſuſpecting youthful virtue with an old bawd; at one period diſguiſed in robes of monarchy—at another, in the leſs faſcinating garb of a republican dreſs,—but invariably the ſame.

From a nation thus ambitious and perfidious—from a country thus ſtained with blood, and polluted with all manner of vice and corruption; ſurely every benevolent heart, every lover of virtue and of his country, will rejoice that we are at laſt divorced. The maxim, that evil communications corrupt good morals is not leſs true when applied to NATIONS, than to individuals. The treaty of 1778, laid the foundation of a continual intercourſe between the two nations, and drew them into a cloſe but unnatural union. Their politics, their infidelity, and their immorality, became faſhionable, and have ſpread like an infectious diſorder through our land. The French nation diſtinguiſhed by enterprizes equally brilliant and wicked, attracted admiration, which has been followed by an imitation of her principles, and an approbation of her crimes. And it ſeemed highly probable, if no event had occurred to put a check on our meritricious fondneſs, America muſt ere long have periſhed in her vile and loathſome embraces.

Let us however, Gentlemen, indulge the animating hope, that the period of our deliverence, from this complication of evils, is dawning upon us. The SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY draws a line, and tears up the foundation of our national connection. Hail auſpicious day! Henceforth the abſurd claim of national gratitude will be no longer rung in our ears, by ungenerous benefactors. Let the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY be had in everlaſting remembrance. Upon the anniverſary of THAT day, let the voice of joy and gratitude be heard through our land. It is a declaration, I TRUST, of our INDEPENDENCE on France, and perpetual exemption from the baneful effects of her morals, her religion, and her politics. From calamities infinitely MORE to be dreaded than thoſe commemorated upon the FOURTH of July, it is calculated to ſecure us. The ONE ſhielded us from political dependence and ſubjection—but the OTHER we flatter ourſelves, will be the means of ſaving us from religious, moral, and political deſtruction.

From the New York Commercial Advertiſer

We have lately received from England a pamphlet, entitled, "the Conduct of the French Government towards the Republic of Geneva," addreſſed to Mr. Gallatin, member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, by D. Chauvet. The pamphlet contains a brief hiſtory of the conduct of France towards Geneva, from the firſt invaſion of this little republic by Gen. Monteſquieu, about the year 1793, to its final ſubjugation and annexation to France in the preſent year. It is too lengthy for a newſpaper, and beſides the general facts it contains, are freſh in the memories of moſt intelligent Americans.

But the introductory addreſs to Mr. Gallatin, is of too much importance not to merit inſertion. It unfolds to that ready friend of France, the errors which he indulges in regard to the views of France, and aſſures him; that France is puſhing towards univerſal dominion.

TRANSLATION.

"To Mr. GALLATIN.

Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, for the State of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

To whom could I, with more propriety, preſent the picture of the crimes of the French Directory towards the republic of Geneva, than to one of my compatriots, to

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Lives of the Poets ii *ton.*

‡ *See his letter on a peace with the regicide directory.*

a citizen of Geneva, who is at present placed in a distinguished situation among the representatives of the United States of America. Your success in your adopted country, doubtless, has not extinguished your affection for that which gave you birth, and in which your talents, received, in a liberal education, that developement, to which you owe your elevation. The name of Geneva, awakens in you sentiments of gratitude and love, and the shameful persecutions it hath suffered, cannot fail to excite your indignation.

It was in consequence of seeing your speech in Congress, on the 19th of April last (1798) that I determined to address to you this small pamphlet. It seems, sir, that you yet entertain doubts about the gradual but unleviating march of the usurpations of the government of France, as appears by the following passage in the discourse, "The committee were told, that if we did not resist, France would go on step by step in her course of aggressions against this country. This is a mere matter of speculation. It is possible France may go on in this way.—Let us, however, not act on speculative grounds, but examine our present situation, and if better than war, let us keep it." Speech of Mr. Gallatin's, Phil. Daily Advertiser, 28th April, 1798. You regard then as a subject of speculation her projects of invasion, her unbribed ambition, the art with which she profits of every circumstance to spread disunion, and propagate her principles among the people whom she intends to subjugate, and the system of which she has never for a moment lost sight, of subjugating to her power, her friends and her enemies, by *deceiving them first by negociations and treaties, and afterwards breaking them under the most frivolous pretexts.* The sayings of Levy is perfectly applicable to their whole conduct. "Perfidy never wants a pretext for violating engagements."

(Perfidos nunquam causa deficiet cur pactus non stent.)

I am so ignorant of the true causes of the differences between the parties in America, that I shall be cautious of pronouncing a hasty judgment on them. But if you have supposed, that you see in the French the true friends of liberty; if you have taken the declarations of the Directory, for the principles of their conduct; if you imagine that they are the protectors of weakness, and the defenders of the interests of mankind; if you judge them by your own wishes, and if you measure your hopes by their promises, read the following pamphlet—See how they have dissolved a small state, whose independence they were bound by the most solemn treaties to respect. Follow them into the complication of their infamous intrigues.—This is not a great and dazzling point of political interest—It is no Cromwell who usurps a throne—it is a forger, who compels a feeble man, with a knife at his throat to sign away to him all his estate, and afterwards boast of the legitimacy of the title. I know not if, what direct consequence you will draw in relation to the politics between France and America; but you will see at least that you must, in regard to France, count for nothing, justice, generosity, and the most sacred engagements, and that in the employment of means, she is the most audacious, the most perfectly indifferent to morality, the most oblique and deceptious of all that ever disgraced the most scandalous and iniquitous reign of royalty—Yes, out of the political range of the French Directory, Machiavel himself appear a prodigy of virtue, and the cabinet of Philip ad the sanctuary of good faith.

I confine myself to facts—I say little of persons—I may perhaps be deceived as to their character; but I cannot mistake their system. It makes little difference who is director or minister—they are all such as circumstances make them. Such will men become under the disorganization of government and the prostration of laws. Such will become almost every man, however irreproachable to day, provided he should be placed in a state of disorder, fatal to integrity, and favorable to crimes.

I have thus disclosed to you what appears to me important for a man in your station, where you have an opportunity to use your influence over a great nation, and to preserve it from those changes, in which the chiefs rarely retain their probity, and where the least of their sufferings is the loss of their estates and lives.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble and obt. servt.
D CHAUVET.

Kensington, 22d June, 1798.

Bickham & Reese,

HAVE removed their GOODS from *Philadelphia* to *Germantown*, about eight miles from the City, where they have for sale a General assortment of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the present and approaching season. They expect a further supply by the fall ships.

Letters addressed to them as usual to Philadelphia will be duly received.

Germantown, September 25, 1798.

Evening Tuition.

FOR the convenience and advantage of such as cannot attend to instructions in a public Day School, Mr. M'Donald, by desire, proposes opening an EVENING-SCHOOL in which will be taught Arithmetic in its various application to business or the sciences, Book keeping, Mensuration and Geography, Writing in its several sizes and proportions, the English language correctly and grammatically.

The inculcation of other literature in addition to the branches mentioned, being, perhaps, incompatible with a thorough discharge of duty within the hours adapted to this kind of Tuition, it is, however, thought proper to acquaint those who wish for more liberal and extensive instructions, that arrangements shall be made (if possible) to afford the opportunity they may be disposed to make use of.

It is expected the Tuition will be commenced on Monday Evening the 15th October, inst. Applications will be received at Mr. Jonathan Plummer's, or at Mr. M'Donald's School Room.

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1798.

Is wanted Immediately,

A Single man, who understands the management of a merchant mill—one who is master of this business will receive generous wages by applying to

NATHANIEL COLEMAN.

Short Creek, Brooke county,
(Vir.) October 3, 1798.

Land for Sale..

A Valuable Plantation of first rate Land, containing 330 acres, four miles from Pittsburgh, the big road from Philadelphia passing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 27 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been iron works erected on said land, which may be converted to the same use again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaser. This place must be an object with an industrious farmer being so near to Pittsburgh and so handy to market. A part of the purchase money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.

WILL be exposed to sale by way of public Vendue, on Monday next, the 15th instant, at the late dwelling house of Samuel Jeffery, deceased, viz. Horses, Oxen, Cows, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention,

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment before the first day of November next, and those having demands against it are requested to exhibit them properly attested for settlement before that day.

JEAN JEFFERY, administratrix.
ALEX. M'CANDLES, admin'r.

Montours Run, Allegheny
county, Sept. 26, 1798.

WAS taken upon trespassing by the subscriber, a bright Sorrel HORSE, his left hind foot white, and the hoof split, branded on the off buttock A. W. about 13 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM LAISLIE.

Deer township, Allegheny
county, October 10, 1798.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are earnestly requested to make payment in one month from this date, as no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN GORMLEY.

Pittsburgh, October 11, 1798.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, September 18.

Capt. Motley, late of the ship Rein Deer, arrived at Portland on Friday last from Guadaloupe. Capt. M's ship made a shew of 20 guns nineteen of which were wood. She was bound to Martinique, and when nearly in sight of the island was fallen in with by a French privateer. On drawing near, the arch pirate called out, that he knew it was an American vessel, and that if a single gun was fired he would murder every person on board. Capt. M answered that his wanting guns was the only reason for not using them. The Rein Deer was carried into Gaudaloupe, and instantly condemned.—Hugues said, if Le Croyable was condemned he would imprison every American in his island. A Boston schooner bound into Gaudaloupe was taken while entering. She had cleared from America, June 30. The French knew of the non intercourse bill, and therefore said she was not bound to Gaudaloupe, indicating that no American would evade the law in such way.

The Dutch have a Commodore Winter. The English have lately commissioned a Commodore Blanket, to give him a warm embrace.

In a Paris paper of July 8th, it is mentioned that the United States are equipping a fleet of 40 sail from 74 to 20 guns.

It was the custom of the Emperor Charlemagne, to affix to the treaties which he consented to, a waxen seal impressed by the pummel of his sword. "And with the point," added the Emperor, "I will support it," And with the point—says the five headed Directory of France, we will break it, like our exemplars the Algerines, whenever it suits our convenience, that is, whenever we want more money.

NORFOLK, September 15.

CONSTITUTION'S PRIZE.

In our last paper we mentioned the arrival of a ship of war, taken by the United States frigate Constitution; we are now enabled to lay before our readers the following statement detailed by Captain Nicholson.

On the 8th inst. in lat. 33 10, long. 70, at 6 A. M. they discovered a sail, to which they gave chace; at 10 o'clock they got along side and fired a shot over her, on which she hoisted English colours and fired a shot to leeward. The third lieutenant was sent on board of her and on searching found they had laid a train of gun powder to the magazine to blow up the ship; the officers were dressed in the French naval uniform, and said they were French royalists, and were bound from Jamaica to Philadelphia, they had a commission from the English government, and a register and clearance from Jamaica, all of which appear to be counterfeits; they have no articles, shipping paper, or log book on board; the crew are made up of 7 French officers, Frenchmen, Spaniards, 3 Englishmen, Portuguese, Italians, one American, Dutch, and several negroes, in all about 75 men. A British officer, his lady and two children, and an American gentleman (of Baltimore) are passengers. She is called the Nigre, is built of cedar by the Spaniards, was taken by the British two or three years ago, and sold at Jamaica; she mounts 24 guns, nine and twelve pounders, is coppered, well found, and is a remarkable fine vessel. It appears she has a large sum of money on board, as well as 30 hogsheads of sugar and 15 puncheons of rum; the crew have a great deal of money, and every one of them an American made trunk full of goods, clothes, &c. which it is supposed they have plundered.

One of the seamen on board the Constitution has sworn, that seven months ago he belonged to a schooner from Portsmouth (N. H.) which was taken by a French privateer, on board of which the boatswain of the Nigre was an officer, who stripped him and the crew naked, and sent them into Guadaloupe They have behaved in a cruel manner to the passengers, whom they turned out of the cabin: and, we understand, had attempted to poison them by giving them drugs in their wine.

There was every reason to believe the ship was cruizing, as she was not consigned to any person in Philadelphia, and it is supposed has different sets of papers. They had English and national colours both bent, when boarded by the officers of the Constitution; they sailed from Port Royal to Port Antonio with a few hands, and took the remainder on board at that place.

It also appears that they could not stay at Jamaica, in consequence of a proclamation issued by the Governor of Jamaica, of which the subjoined are the heads:

The commander in chief, has with the advice of the privy council, issued a proclamation under the alien bill, passed last session ordering that after the first day of September next, all vessels having French people on board arriving at Port Royal from St. Domingo, shall not be suffered to pass the forts until the French passengers are carried on shore and examined with regard to their principles before John Ramsay and Dennis O'Farrell, Esqrs. appointed by the proclamation, commissioners of police, who will judge whether they are proper persons to have certificates granted them to go at large in the island—and all French people of every description now here (denizens and naturalized subjects excepted) are to repair before the honorable John Jacques, Kean Osborn, Simon Taylor, Henry Shirly and Alexander Shaw, Esqrs. to be examined by them and to receive from them police tickets, otherwise to be considered improper persons to reside in this island; and every French person travelling in this island without a police ticket is to be taken up and carried before any justice of the peace, and in case of his or her not giving a satisfactory reason for his or her being without it, and the magistrate have reason to suppose he or she is going about with sinister views, to keep him or her in safe custody and send notice thereof to the commander in chief.

Lieutenant Claiborne is making preparations to receive the prisoners at Fort Norfolk where they will be landed in two or three days.

Pittsburgh, October 13.

The Return of the Election of two districts of Allegheny county were not received when this paper was put to press. We shall obtain a correct statement for our next.

Return of Election in
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

William Todd,	907
John Smilie,	848
James Guthrie	824

SENATOR.

Samuel King,	1708
Presley Carr Lane,	909

SHERIFFS.

John Kuntz,	1053
Joseph Baldridge,	1048
John Kirkpatrick,	843

ASSEMBLY.

Michael Rugh,
John Wright,
Abraham Hendricks.

COMMISSIONERS.

Henry Alshouse,
Jeremiah Murray.

The counties of Westmoreland and Fayette compose a district for electing a Representative to Congress and a State Senator, and as the returns from Fayette county have not been received, we cannot say who are the successful persons.

*** The Pittsburgh Troop of Light Dragoons are to meet at the usual place on Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, in order to join the 2d Regiment at their general muster.

JAMES BRISON, Captain.

Pittsburgh, 11th October, 1798.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

Mr. Gerry received a passport from the French government on the 15th of July, on the delivery of which, Talleyrand sent another of his long diplomatic letters, the following is the

POSTSCRIPT,

"July 15.—A circumstance of infinite importance has retarded this letter. I know not how it is, but at every step towards a reconciliation some cause of irritation intervenes and that always originates in the United States. Some days ago, advices have been received by the Executive Directory. It seems that your government hurried beyond all bounds, no longer keeps up appearances. A law of last month authorises it to cause to be attacked every French ship of war which shall have arrested or entertained intentions of arresting American vessels. A resolution of the House of Representatives suspends, from the 11th of this month, all commercial relations with the French republic and its dependencies. Several projects of laws have been proposed for banishing the French and sequestering French property. The long suffering of the Directory is about to shew itself in a manner not to be called in question. Perfidy can never throw a veil over the pacific disposition which it has never ceased to manifest. It is even at the moment of this new provocation, when it would seem to have no honorable choice but war, that it confirms the assurances I have given you on its behalf. In the present crisis it confines itself to a measure of security and preservation by putting a temporary embargo on American vessels, with a reserve of indemnity if it takes place. It is still ready it is as much prepared as ever to terminate by a sincere negociation the differences which subsist between the two countries. Such is its repugnance to consider the United States as enemies, that, in spite of their hostile demonstrations, it means to wait till it be irresistibly forced by real hostilities.

Since you intend to depart, hasten at least Sir, to transmit to your government this solemn declaration,

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND."

From the New York Gazette.

By the schooner Enterprize, arrived in this port on Friday, from Malaga, we are informed, that previous to her departure, several recent letters from France stated that a very severe action had just taken place between the English and French fleets near Malta in which two ships of the former were dismasted—and nine of the latter taken, on board of which was Buonaparte. Two British frigates passed the Streights of Gibraltar on the 21st July which confirmed the intelligence, and a letter of marque, which had spoke the Flora frigate in the channel, gave the same information.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1789.

A.

JOHN Anderson, Revd. John Anderson, mill creek; James Archer, Simon Adams, Samuel Ard, Yough.

B.

Wm. Baxter, Turtle creek, 4; Samuel Barr, John Beaver, George Town; Lewis Bond, Thomas Blear, Andrew Brown, Rachel Boyd, Peter Bradford, Wm. Barker, Presq'isle.

C.

John Cass, Mifflin township, 2; Timothy Carn, James Chutman, Isaac Cook, Thomas Crawford, Peters creek; Wm. Corry, Benjamin Comegys, James Cunningham, George Coud, Porter Clay, 2; Henry H. Creton, Daniel Cook, Erie; Nathaniel Cary, Oil creek; John Cook, Meadville.

D.

Thomas Davison, 2; John Dadford, Franklin; Joseph Dowthard, Beaver creek; Joseph Dixon, Peter Dony, Richard Deavy, James Dogherty, John Davis, Joseph Dasson, Chartiers.

E.

John Elliot, Slippery Rock, 2; James Ellsworth.

F.

Cavin Frisbee, Franklin; Joseph Fleming, Meadville; John Foster, Alexander Fowler, 2; Thomas Fitzpatrick.

G.

Wm. Gill, Meadville, 3; James Graham, Meadville; Samuel Gordon, Jacob Geer, Meadville.

H.

Wm. Hays, Meadville, 2; Thomas Holtorn, Meadville; John Harper, Meadville; Cornelius Hoke, Robert Huston, Turtle creek, 2; James Hamilton, 2; Wm. Hays, St. Clair township; Thomas Hastings, Geo. Halman, Wm. Herd, Wm. Henry, St. Clair township; Stephen Herd, John Hogarth, Robinson's run; Thomas Hickson, Henry Hogland, Painters run.

I.

John Johnson, on Packety, 3; James Jordon, Racoon, 2; Thomas Inge, Winzer Jones.

K.

Martin Kratz, Erie; John Kizer, Benjamin Kizer, Robert Kidd, Samuel Kilpatrick, Hugh Kilso, John King.

L.

James Luse, 2; Lydia Luse, Meadville; Joseph Luse, Mifflin township; John Lucas, Francis Logan, James Laird, James Laughlin.

M.

Wm. Moore, Meadville, 2; David Mead, Meadville; Joseph Marshall, Meadville; Francis M'Clintuck, Oil creek; Mary Montgomery, Coneatt; Samuel Messer, Samuel Mercer, James M'Cullough, George Town; Wm. M'Elroy, Plumb township; Henry M'Roy, Francis Monon, Andrew Marshall, James M'Ree, Turtle creek; Peter A. M'Donald, Alexander M'Elroy, James M'Kee, James Maffit, Andrew M'Clure, Mr. Mick, Hugh M'Cartney, James or Henry Marley, James M'Kinney, John M'Cully, Turtle creek; James M'Letlen, Robert M'Collam, St. Clair township; James M'Dowell, Patrick M'Bride, Buffaloe fork.

N.

Wm. Nellis.

P.

James Paterson, Meadville; Samuel Paterson, Meadville; Samuel Power, Meadville; John Parr, Meadville; John Patterson, near Devore's ferry; Nathan Phillips, Wm. R. Phillips, Robert Power, Coneat.

R.

George Riddle, Green's Station; Joseph Rogers, Elizabeth township; John Redd John Redick, M'Kee's Port; Wm. Reynolds, Franklin; John Reed, M'Kee's Port.

S.

Andrew Simpson, Chartiers; Wm. Semple, James Stone, David Steel, Alexander Smith, 2; Wm. Sawyer, Wm. Snodgrass, Mifflin township; Robert Stewart, Daniel Swearingen, Samuel Scott, Girty's run; Wm. Snodgrass, Yough; Wm. or J. Seed, Plumb township; Wm. Starris, Jackson Slone.

T.

James Thornburgh, Thomas Thornburgh, Fayette township; Wm. Toman, James Torrance, East Liberty; James Talmage, Erie, 2; Elisha Talmage, Erie.

W.

George Wahab, Meadville; Nathan Wilson, Erie; James Wilson, Beaver; Hance Wilson, Beaver; Hugh Woods, Beaver; John White, Beaver; James Woods, Yough; Asher Williams, Budds or Simeral's ferry; John Watt, Elizabeth township; Robert Webb.

The subscriber requests those indebted to him, to settle off their accounts against the first of August next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He still continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, business,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's District, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittsburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		These two are separate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in separate Tracts, or the whole together, as is most convenient to the purchaser. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or assigns, for any survey, joining lands of Adam Patterson, John Rhife, and Nathan Bouch, in Washington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldest right for the same.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Esq S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The first Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at least thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Esq. S. L. O.

Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the best

PIG LEAD,

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, also, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the most reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE subscriber having procured drafts of the First, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Districts of Donation Lands, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the ensuing summer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the said Districts, to any person who may apply, for a moderate compensation. He flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscribers, in Greensburgh, either by note or book account, to come forward and settle off their respective balances, on or before the 1st day of October next —Those who neglect this notice may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.—Produce will be taken in part pay if delivered previous to the above date, but after that time nothing but cash will be received for payment, as a dissolution of the present partnership will take place on that day between the subscribers.

NYHOFF & WEAVER.

September 1, 1798.

P. S. The business will be continued by Henry Weaver as usual and upon moderate terms, opposite the Court House Greensburgh, where he has a handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell low for cash or country produce.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Chesnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of business transacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmost accuracy and dispatch.

Persons residing in the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. safely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Esq. Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.

July 20, 1798

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of the First Quality of

SOLE-LEATHER,

Price by the single side 25 cents per lb, and by the hundred or ton 20 cents. Apply to Mr. Reed sign of the Waggon Pittsburgh, or the Subscriber Huntingdon County, where any quantity of the same tanage may be had.

WILLIAM KILLIP.

August 18, 1798.

NEW GOODS,

Just opening by

Abner & Jesse Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general assortment of the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season—they have also a general assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Those indebted to them are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water street, in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and established by the sign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings renders it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the person who may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, and an extensive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798

FOR SALE, the following Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, situate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittsburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three quarters of a mile from the last mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the first mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 206 acres each—also, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres each.

These Lands are situate on the north side of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the first rate quality. The terms of sale will be made known and indisputable titles given by the subscriber, who will be in Pittsburgh the greater part of the ensuing summer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable tract of land situate about one mile East of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland, abundance of saw timber and a number of choice springs. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any person desirous of viewing the land may be shewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of sale made known by applying to John Johnston Pittsburgh.

July 10, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, in Mifflin township Allegheny county, some time ago, *A GREY MARE*; about thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be twelve years old, black main and tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN M'DERMOTT.

August 22, 1798

A STRAY STEER.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living on the head of the Four-Mile run Pitt township Allegheny county, some time last fall, *A RED MULY STEER*, about three years old, and has no brand or ear mark perceivable The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM KNOX.

September 8, 1798.

Six Dollars Reward,

STRAYED away from the subscriber, the 7th of July 1797, a Black Mare, ten years old, fourteen hands high raised on the top of the head with the pole-evil, had on a new bell tied on with a rope, shod all round—a little spaven'd, so as to occasion a little lameness, a pacer. Whoever takes up the said Mare, and secures her so that the owner may get her again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges.

ANDREW JACK.

Pittsburgh, September 13, 1798.

Whereas one Samuel Wilkinson, from England, by trade a white-smith or printer, did in the summer of ninety six, leave Philadelphia on his way to the western country; he wrought a short time in Pittsburgh, but since that time no intelligence has been heard of him; if he will immediately inform me of his place of residence, he may hear of something to his advantage, or any person giving the same information, will much oblige

WILLIAM BONNELL.

Strasburgh, Penn. Sept. 3, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Business

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where those who favour them with their custom may be supplied with Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, wholesale and Retail, of the best quality and newest fashions.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1798.

A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of Twelve Thousand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittsburgh, authorised by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The Scheme of the First Class is as follows:

			Dollars.
1 Prize	of 1000 Dollars, is		1000
1	of 800		800
2	of 500	are	1000
3	of 400		1200
5	of 300		1500
10	of 200		2000
15	of 100		1500
20	of 50		1000
50	of 20		1000
100	of 15		1500
2000	of 7		14000
1	of 2000	last drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of 1000	second last drawn	1000
1	of 500	third last drawn	500

2210 Prizes } 6000 Tickets, } 30,000
3790 Blanks } at 5 Dols. each }

All prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the First Class to commence as soon as the Tickets are sold, and the prizes to be discharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To those acquainted with the situation, and who feel themselves interested in the improvement and prosperity of the town of Pittsburgh, nothing need be said touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be suggested how very important are its prosperity and advancement not only to those adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic shores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majestic rivers which, joining, flow through an immense territory to the ocean, it must of necessity be in a considerable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very distant day take possession of the delightful spot on which the town stands, should its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or some other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittsburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greensburgh, of General Douglass in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Washington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reese in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD,
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER
NATHANIEL IRISH. } Managers.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons to whom it may concern, that Jonathan Leet's Office as deputy surveyor of districts No. 9 and 10 North and West of the river Ohio and Allegheny and Conawango creek, is kept open at the dwelling house of Samuel Jones Esq. in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

September 12, 8798.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mifflin township Allegheny county seven miles from Pittsburgh near Gordens ferry, a dark bay horse three years old last spring, a natural trotter, thirteen or fourteen hands high, neither brand or mark preceiveable, any person coming proving property and paying charges may take him away.

DAVID CALHOON.

September 13, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1798.